The only outward indication of their presence is a slight enlargement at the affected point. No injury to the muscles was noted in any infested specimen, the body being apparently in a normal condition. Wounds of this kind may, however, become infected by bacteria or become infested with some of the flesh feeding flies and in this way produce large tumorous swellings. These latter attacks, when severe, may produce an emaciated condition of the animal which manifestly impairs the value of the carcass for food. But if the larvae are present on the body of the rabbit, without any outward or internal sign of disease there would seem no reason for discarding the same.

Rabbits are occasionally taken in this state which show the larval form of a common tapeworm (*Cœnurus serialis*) which, when eaten by the dog produces the adult tapeworm *Tænia serialis*.[1] The infestation in the rabbit appears as a transparent, bladder-like swelling which may be as large as a hen's egg or larger and is of frequent occurrance in jackrabbits, often spoken of by hunters as "boils." Scattered about on the inner surface of this bladder will be seen white dots about half the size of a pinhead. These are the undeveloped heads of tapeworms, each one of which is capable of developing into a mature tapeworm if taken into the body of a carnivorous animal in a living condition. Hence an animal eating an uncooked rabbit infested with one of these bladder worms will develop a typical case of tapeworm. Thorough cooking will kill the larval form so that the meat can be fed to animals without danger. But the uncooked carcass or viscera should not be fed to animals.

One specimen of brush rabbit had two infestations: one originating in the thigh had grown so large as to displace the muscles, the second formed a large swelling on the surface of the breast. Any infestation of this kind should be regarded with suspicion and the carcass burned or buried deeply so as to be out of reach of all carnivorous animals.

Domestic rabbits and probably the wild form are subject to a disease called *coccidiosis* resulting from the attack of a sporozoa (*Coccidium oviforme*). The symptoms are snuffles, running at the nose and diarrhoea. The inner walls of the intestines show reddened patches with more or less ulceration. The liver is enlarged and the interior has many small round abscesses filled with pus; as the disease progresses the carcass becomes emaciated. Animals affected with this disease should be considered as unfit for food.

An ear mite (*Otodectes cygnatis*) is mentioned by Professor Herms as sometimes being abundant enough to cause serious disease or death to domestic rabbits.

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[1]Determination by Professor W. B. Herms.

OUT FISHIN'.

By Edward A. Guest.

A feller isn't thinkin' mean—out fishin';
His thoughts are mostly good and clean—out fishin';
He doesn't knock his fellow men,
Or harbor any grudges then;
A feller's at his finest when—out fishin'.

The rich are comrades to the poor—out fishin';
All brothers of a common lure—out fishin';
The urchin with the pin and string
Can chum with millionaire an' king;
Vain pride is a forgotten thing—out fishin'.

A feller gets a chance to dream—out fishin';
He learns the beauties of a stream—out fishin';
An' he can wash his soul in air
That ain't foul with selfish care,
And relish plain an' simple fare—out fishin'.

A feller has no time for hate—out fishin';
He ain't eager to be great—out fishin';
He ain't thinkin' thoughts of self,
Or goods stacked high upon a shelf,
But he's always just himself—out fishin'.

A feller's glad to be a friend—out fishin';
A helping hand he'll always lend—out fishin';
The brotherhood of rod an' line,
An' sky an' stream is always fine;
Men come real close to God's design—out fishin'

A feller isn't plottin' schemes—out fishin';
He's only busy with his dreams—out fishin';
His livery's a coat of tan;
His creed's to do the best he can;
A feller's always mostly man—out fishin'.